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			2618	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/685,283	DARYANANI, NARAIN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Aung S. Moe	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-26 (*noted claims 1-17 and 19-27 has been renumbered as 1-26*) is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 14 October 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____ . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 15-17 and 19-20, 21 objected to because of the following informalities: It is noted that claims 15-17, 19 and 21 recited the phrase “portable broadcast radio receiver”, such term is unclear because “radio receiver” could not broadcast radio signal, if the Applicant’s intent is to claimed that “a portable radio receiver” for receiving a broadcast signal, then the Examiner suggests to change “portable broadcast radio receiver” to - - portable radio receiver for receiving broadcast radio signal - -. Appropriate correction is required.

2. The numbering of claims is not in accordance with 37 CFR 1.126 which requires the original numbering of the claims to be preserved throughout the prosecution. When claims are canceled, the remaining claims must not be renumbered. When new claims are presented, they must be numbered consecutively beginning with the number next following the highest numbered claims previously presented (whether entered or not).

Misnumbered claims 19-27 been renumbered 18-26, since claim 18 is missing, thus, the instant application contains claims 1-26.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 3 and 22-26 (renumbered from original claims 23-27) rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claim 3, it is unclear how “said volume” recited in “first volume” recited previously in claims 3 and 1, if there is the same “volume”, please change “said volume” recited in claim 3, line 1 to - - said first volume - -.

Regarding claims 23-24 and 26, it is unclear how “computer program instructions and data” recited in claims 23-24 relates to “computer program instructions and data” recited in claims 22 and 25, lines 7? For the purpose of the examining, the Examiner will considered “computer program instructions and data” recited in clams 23-24 and 26 is different from the “computer program instructions and data” recited in claims 22 and 25.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claim 20 (renumbered from an original number of 21) is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Chiba Yutaka (Translation of JP 07-231476).

Regarding claim 21, Yutaka ‘476 discloses a shaving razor (i.e., see Fig. 1, the element 2) comprising: a shaving head (i.e., noted the razor head 2 as shown in Figs. 1 & 2); a handle to which said shaving head is attached (i.e., noted the housing of the razor

device 1 as shown in Fig. 1 functioned as a handle for the user); and a portable broadcast radio receiver, enclosed with said handle (i.e., noted the antenna 10 and the transceiver 7 of the radio telephone elements enclosed in the housing of the razor body for receiving RF signals transmitted from the base transceiver station; see paragraph 0016).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claim 21 (renumbered from an original number of 22) is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen (US 2002/0187756 A1) in view of Humphreys et al. (U.S. 2003/0143961 A1).

Regarding claim 21, Chen '756 discloses a shaving razor with audio (i.e., as shown in Fig. 1 of Chen '756, the shaving razor device can produce an audio signal from the speaker 71), comprising: a razor having a handle (i.e., noted the body 10 as shown in Fig. 1 of Chen '756 is functioned as a razor handle); a plastic housing within said handle (i.e., it's cleared from Fig. 1, the housing element 10 is a typical mobile phone having a shaving razor unit 30, thus, the body housing element 10 is considered as a plastic housing); a speaker mounted within said plastic housing (i.e., noted the speaker 71 as shown in Fig. 1 is within the plastic housing); and a radio circuit contained within the plastic housing and coupled to said speaker (i.e., as shown in Fig. 1, the speaker 71 is

used for producing a wireless radio/RF signal, thus, the housing 10 must include a plastic housing 10; see paragraphs 0017+).

Furthermore, it is noted that although Chen '756 shown necessary electronic circuits within the housing 10, which need to be protected from water entry that could cause damage to the electronic circuits, Chen '756 does not explicitly state that housing and speaker 10 is waterproof.

However, it is obviously apparent to one having ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide water-exposure protection for internal electronic circuits (i.e., radio and speaker circuits) within the housing. In order to support the Examiner's position, Humphreys '961 is provide as a conventional teaching reference to show that it is notoriously well known and desirable to use a waterproof plastic housing (i.e., see Fig. 2; see paragraphs 0031-32 and 0038-0039 of Humphreys '961) which contains an internal assembly such as radio circuit (i.e., noted the use of a waterproof plastic enclosure as discussed in paragraph 0039 of Humphreys '961) and speaker (i.e., as shown in Fig. 7, the internal electronic circuits, such as speaker and other radio/RF related circuits, are placed on the PCB 740 and the PCB 740 is sealed with contact sheet 730 for prevent the speaker from water damage; see paragraphs 0051+).

In view of the above, having the system of Chen '756 and then given the well-established teaching of Humphreys '961, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Chen '756 as taught by Humphreys '961, since Humphreys '961 suggested in paragraphs 0006+ that such modification would provides reasonable environment protection while does not unduly increasing the size, weight and ease of use of the device.

9. Claims 1-2, 4-6, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chiba Yutaka (Translation of JP 07-231476) in view of Cohen (US 6,862,445).

Regarding claim 1, Yutaka '476 discloses shaving razor comprising: a shaving handle having a first end to which said shaving head is attached (i.e., as shown in Fig. 1 of Yutaka '476, the shaving head 2 is attached to the first end of the handle of the housing unit 1), said handle enclosing a first volume in which electronic components can be located and from which said electronic components can be operated (i.e., as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the electronic circuits for the razor and the radio telephone units are located within the handle portion of the housing unit, thus, the electronic components as shown in Fig. 2 must be enclosed within the first volume as claimed); and at least one radio integrated circuit (radio IC) enclosed within the first volume (i.e., as shown in Fig. 2, the radio/RF related circuits are located within the housing unit 1), said radio IC having an RF input for coupling to an antenna (i.e., noted the antenna 10 as shown in Fig. 2), a power input terminal for coupling to a power source (i.e., noted the power/battery source 3 as shown in Fig. 2; also see paragraphs 0015+), a ground input (i.e., noted that a ground input is considered as an inherent feature of the radio/RF circuits as shown in Fig. 2), a control input for coupling the radio IC for the radio IC (i.e., noted the control unit 9 connected to the radio IC, such as antenna 10 and transceiver 7 as shown in Fig. 2) and, at least one audio output port from which audio signals output from the radio IC can be coupled to an audio transducer (i.e., as shown in Fig. 1 and 2, the speaker is mounted on the one of the surface of the housing for providing an audio output; also see paragraphs 0016).

Furthermore, although it is cleared from Figs. 1 and 2 of Yutaka'476 that the radiotelephone equipment enclosed within the razor housing can receive RF signal via the antenna 10, Yutaka '476 does not explicitly show the use of a tuning device for the radio IC as recited in present claimed invention.

However, the above-mentioned claimed invention is well known in the art as evidenced by Cohen '445. In particular, Cohen '445 teaches that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the radiotelephone circuit to include a tuning device (i.e., noted the sub-carrier or AM/FM radio receiver module 203 as shown in Fig. 3 of Cohen '445; also see col. 2, lines 20-50 and col. 3, lines 30) so that the control unit (206) would be coupled the tuning device (203) for the radio IC for receiving the commercial AM/FM broadcast radio sub-carrier channel.

In view of the above, having the system of Yutaka '476 and then given the well-established teaching of Cohen '445, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Yutaka '476 as taught by Cohen '445, since Cohen '445 suggested in col. 2, lines 10+ that such modification would make advertising broadcasts practical in a wireless communication network.

Regarding claim 2, the combination of Yutaka '476 and Cohen '445 discloses a shaving head that has at least one razor blade, said shaving head being attached to a first end of said handle (i.e., noted the shaving head 2 as shown in Fig. 1 of Yutaka '476).

Regarding claim 4, the combination of Yutaka '476 and Cohen '445 discloses wherein said at least one radio integrated circuit includes at least one of: 1) a broadcast AM-frequency band radio receiver IC and, 2) an FM frequency band radio receiver IC (i.e., as discussed above in claim 1, the teaching of Cohen '445 would allow the shaving device of Yutaka '476 to receive AM/FM broadcast frequency; see col. 2, lines 20+ of Cohen '445).

Regarding claim 5, the combination of Yutaka '476 and Cohen '445 discloses an audio transducer coupled to said audio output port of said radio IC (i.e., as shown in Fig. 1 of Yutaka '476 and Fig. 3 of Cohen '445, the speaker is normally coupled to the audio output port of the radio IC).

Regarding claim 6, the combination of Yutaka '476 and Cohen '445 discloses wherein said audio transducer is a speaker (i.e., noted the speaker shown in Fig. 1 of Yutaka '476 and Fig. 3 of Cohen '445).

Regarding claim 14, the combination of Yutaka '476 and Cohen '445 discloses wherein said handle has a substantially rectangular cross section (i.e., as shown in Fig. 1 of Yutaka '476, the handle of the housing 1 has a substantially rectangular cross section as claimed).

10. Claims 3 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yutaka '476 in view of Cohen '445 as applied to claims above, and further in view of Muraguchi et al. (U.S. 2001/0023538 A1).

Regarding claim 3, it is noted that although Yutaka '476 shown necessary electronic circuits within the housing 1, which need to be protected from water entry that could cause damage to the electronic circuits enclosed therein, Yutaka '476 does not explicitly state that housing enclosing the first volume is waterproof.

However, it is obviously apparent to one having ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide water-exposure protection for internal electronic circuits enclosed within the housing. In order to support the Examiner's position, Muraguchi '538 is provide as a conventional teaching reference to show that it is notoriously well known and desirable to use a waterproof housing (i.e., see Fig. 2; see paragraphs 0060+ and 0067+) for enclosing the first volume which contains electronic components (i.e., noted the electronic components mounted on the inner casing 2 as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 is considered "first volume" as claimed).

In view of the above, having the system of Yutaka '476 and then given the well-established teaching of Muraguchi '538, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Yutaka '476 as taught by Muraguchi '538, since Muraguchi '538 suggested in paragraphs 0009+ and 0013 that such modification would allow provide washable electric shaver with a simple waterproof structure with an easy assembly.

Regarding claim 13, it is noted that the combination of Yutaka '476 and Cohen '445 shown the cross section of razor housing as being substantially rectangular, and the Muraguchi '538 further teaches that the cross section of the razor housing can be cylindrical (i.e., a substantially circular cross section as claimed), therefore, it is cleared that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to modify the shape of the handle of the razor unit of Yutaka '476 by implementing a substantially circular cross section (i.e., Cylindrical shape as shown in Figs. 1 and 7 of Muraguchi '538) of handle of the razor as taught by Muraguchi '538 and such modification would have involved a mere change in the shape of a component, and a change in a shape of the razor housing component is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skilled in the art as evidenced by Muraguchi '538.

11. Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yutaka '476 in view of Cohen '445 as applied to claims above, and further in view of Ando Koyo (Translation of JP 2003-102087).

Regarding claims 7 and 8, it is noted that the combination of Yutaka '476 and Cohen '445 does not explicitly state that the speaker (i.e., as shown in Figs. 1 of Yutaka '476 and Fig. 3 of Cohen '445) is rubberized and substantially waterproof.

However, using a substantially waterproof rubberized speaker is well known in the art as evidenced by Koyo '087. In particular, Koyo '087 shown in Figs. 1-6 and further discussed in paragraphs 0011 and 0022 that it is conventionally known to use a speaker system which is substantially waterproof and rubberized in order to realize improvement in sound pressure level with reduced in size (i.e., see paragraph 0032).

In view of the above, having the system of Yutaka '476 and then given the well-established teaching of Koyo '087, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Yutaka '476 as taught by Koyo '087, since Koyo '087 suggested in paragraphs 0032+ that such

modification would improve in sound pressure level while does not unduly increasing the size of the device.

12. Claims 9 and 10 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yutaka '476 in view of Cohen '445 as applied to claims above, and further in view of Smith (U.S. 6,496,688).

Regarding claims 9 and 10, although the combination of Yutaka '476 and Cohen '445 shown the use of control device located on the handle of the shaver for controlling the radio IC (i.e., noted the switches elements 4 and 6 as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of Yutaka '476 is used for controlling the radio/RF integrated circuits of the device) and tuner is located with the housing (i.e., noted the Sub-carrier radio receiver for tuning the AM/FM radio channels as taught by Cohen '445; see col. 2, lines 45+ of Cohen '445), the combination of Yutaka '476 and Cohen '445 does not explicitly state whether the control switch and a tuner used in the system is waterproofed.

However, the use of waterproof control switch for controlling the radio IC and a waterproof tuner for the radio IC is well known in the art as evidenced by Smith '688. In particular, Smith '688 teaches the use of waterproof control switch (i.e., see col. 2, lines 1-25) and a waterproof tuner (i.e., as shown in Figs. 1 and 5, the antenna 14 is normally connected to a tuner 45 which is located within the waterproof housing 11).

In view of the above, having the system of Yutaka '476 and then given the well-established teaching of Smith '688, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Yutaka '476

by providing a waterproofing means as suggested by Smith '688 in order to minimize water damage to the system.

13. Claims 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yutaka '476 in view of Cohen '445 and Smith '688 as applied to claims above, and further in view of Philips (i.e., hereinafter as "Philips"); TDA7088T DATA SHEET (pages 1-12).

Regarding claims 11 and 12, it is noted that although the combination of Yutaka '476, Cohen '445 and Smith '688 shows the shaver system having a tuner located with waterproof (i.e., noted the tuner 45 located with the waterproof housing as taught by Smith '688 is considered as "waterproof tuner" as claimed), the combination of Yutaka '476, Cohen '445 and Smith '688 does not explicitly state use of capacitance/inductance tuner as recited claims 11 and 12.

However, using capacitance/inductance tuner for tuning radio signal is well known in the art as evidenced by Philips. In particular, Philips discussed in the general description section and Figs. 1, 2, 4 and 5 that it is conventionally well known to use a plastic small outline capacitance/inductance tuner package having 16 leads in mono portable and pocket radios.

In view of the above, having the system of Yutaka '476 and then given the well-established teaching of Phillips, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Yutaka '476 by providing a capacitance/inductance tuner circuit as suggested by Philips in order to

minimize the cost and size of the system (i.e., see GENERAL DESCRIPTION & ORDERING INFORMATION section of Philips).

14. Claims 15, 16 and 19 (noted that claim 19 has been renumbered originally numbered claim 20) are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paas et al. (U.S. 2004/0172831 A1) in view of Divine (U.S. 4,867,187).

Regarding claim 15, Paas '831 discloses a shaving razor (i.e., see Fig. 1) comprising: a shaving head (12); a handle having a first end to which said shaving head is attached (i.e., noted the upper end of the shaving device 10 attached to the shaving head 12) and having a second end opposite said first end (i.e., noted the bottom part of the shaving device 10 mounted on the base cradle 14 as shown in Fig. 1).

Further, it is noted that Paas '831 does not explicitly show a portable broadcast radio receiver, detachably coupled to the second end of said handle (10).

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are considered well known within the level of skilled in the art in view of the teaching of Divine '187. In particular, Divine '187 teaches that a portable radio receiver (Fig. 1, the element 12) for receiving broadcast signal can be detachably coupled to the second end (i.e. bottom part) of the handle of the umbrella. In view of this, having the system of Paas '831 where the shaving unit having the second end of the handle attached to the cradle 14 and then given the well-established teaching of Divine '187 for detachably coupling the portable radio receiver (12) for receiving the broadcast radio signal, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to replace the base

unit 14 of Paas '831 with a portable radio receiver (12) as taught by Divine '187 so that user can listen to the radio while shaving as obviously suggested by Divine '187.

Regarding claim 16, the combination of Paas '831 and Divine '187 show the portable broadcast radio receiver is normally intended to operate in the rain and further provide a removable plug 33 to protect the opening of the radio receiver from the elements (i.e., see col. 2, lines 43 of Divine '187), thus, it is obviously reasonable to conclude that the portable radio receiver 12 of Divine '187 is substantially waterproof. In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide waterproofing means to the radio receiver 12 of Divine '187, since it was known in the art that if water does penetrate into the interior of the radio 12 housing, it may cause damage to the electronic circuits contained within the housing.

Regarding claim 19 (renumbered from claim 20), the combination of Paas '831 and Divine '187 shows wherein said handle has a rectangular cross section (i.e., as shown in Figs. 4 & 8 of Paas '831, the cross section of the handle of the shaving device is rectangular in shaped for housing the rectangular shape circuit board 48).

15. Claims 17 and 18 (18 has been renumbered from original claim 19) rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paas '831 in view of Divine '187 as applied to claims above, and further in view of Smith '688.

Regarding claims 17 and 18, as discussed above for claim 16, the portable broadcast radio receiver used in the combination of Paas '831 and Divine '187 is

normally intended to operate in the rain and further provide a removable plug 33 to protect the opening of the radio receiver from the elements (i.e., see col. 2, lines 43 of Divine '187), thus, it is reasonable to conclude that it would have been desirable to use the waterproof control elements 24/26 as shown in Fig. 1 and waterproof speaker unit (i.e., see col. 2, lines 5+ of Divine '187) of the portable radio receiver 12 of Divine '187.

Moreover, the teaching reference of Smith '688 is provided to support the Examiner's position as discussed above. In this case, Smith '688 teaches that the use of waterproof control switch for controlling the radio IC and a waterproof speaker for the radio IC is well known in the art. In particular, Smith '688 teaches the use of waterproof control switch (i.e., see col. 2, lines 1-25) and a waterproof speaker (i.e., the Speaker 12 is coated with a waterproof coating; see col. 2, lines 5+ of Smith '688).

In view of the above, having the combination of Paas '831 and Divine '187 and then given the well-established teaching of Smith '688, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Paas '831 and Divine '187 by providing a waterproofing means as suggested by Smith '688 in order to minimize water damage to the system.

16. Claims 22-26 (renumbered from originally numbered claims 23-27) are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jacobsen (U.S. 6,634,104) in view of Muraguchi et al. (US 2001/0023538 A1).

Regarding claim 22, Jacobsen '104 discloses shaving razor with audio (i.e., as shown in Fig. 1 of Jacobsen '104, the conventional electric razor produces an audio signal from an audible indicator 44), comprising:

a razor having a handle (i.e., as discussed in col. 1, lines 25+, the razor device as shown in Fig. 1 is similar to the conventional electronic razor with a handle); a housing within said handle (i.e., noted that all the electronics as shown in Fig. 1 are placed within the handle housing of the razor; see col. 6, lines 1-3); a audio transducer within said handle (i.e., noted that all the electronics, such as speaker 42 and Voice playback/synthesis, as shown in Fig. 1 are placed within the handle housing of the razor; see col. 6, lines 1-3); at least one integrated circuit contained within the plastic housing (i.e., as discussed in col. 1, lines 20+ that the electronic circuits as shown Fig. 1 has to be integrated on the circuit to place within the handle of the conventional razor, and it's known that the housing of the conventional razor are normally make out of plastic), said integrated circuit including a processor that is coupled to said audio transducer (i.e., as shown in Processor 32 coupled to the audible 44 as shown in Fig. 1 has to integrated as circuit in order to mount into the handle of the razors as discussed in col. 6, line 1+), said integrated circuit storing computer program instructions and data, which when said instructions are executed by the processor (i.e., as discussed in col. 2, lines 60, the processor 32 can be microprocessor, and the microprocessor 32 is capable of executing the instructions to analyze the incoming sounds data; see col. 2, lines 55+, col. 3, lines 50+ and col. 4, lines 60+), cause the processor to output a predetermined audio signal from said audio transducer (noted the audio signals produced from the speaker 42; col. 1, lines 60+, col. 3, lines 50+, and col. 4, lines 35+); and a battery coupled to said at least

one integrated circuit (i.e., noted that a battery is considered as an inherent feature of the electric razor to process the sound data as shown in Fig. 1).

Furthermore, it is noted that Jacobsen '104 does not explicitly state that the razor handle for housing the electronic circuit as suggested in col. 1, lines 25+ and col. 6, lines 1-6 is waterproofed so that the audio transducer (44) can be mounted within the waterproofing housing of the razor.

However, using a waterproofed razor housing is well known in the art as evidenced by Muraguchi '538. In particular, Muraguchi '538 teaches that it is notoriously well known and desirable to use a waterproof housing (i.e., see Fig. 2; see paragraphs 0060+ and 0067+) for enclosing the electronic circuits (i.e., an audio transducer 44 of Jacobsen '104) which contains electronic components, such as the one shown in Fig. 1 of Jacobsen '104 (i.e., noted the electronic components, such as the audio transducer as shown in Fig. 1 of Jacobsen '104, mounted on the inner casing 2 as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 of Muraguchi '538 for mounting electronic circuits elements 32, 34, 36 and 44 as shown in Fig. 1 of Jacobsen '104).

In view of the above, having the system of Jacobsen '104 and then given the well-established teaching of Muraguchi '538, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Jacobsen '104 as taught by Muraguchi '538, since Muraguchi '538 suggested in paragraphs 0009+ and 0013 that such modification would allow provide washable electric shaver with a simple waterproof structure with an easy assembly.

Regarding claim 23, the combination of Jacobsen '104 and Muraguchi '538 discloses wherein said integrated circuit stores computer program instructions and data (i.e., noted the use of microprocessor 32 and the memory 40 as shown in Fig. 1 of Jacobsen '104), which when said instructions are executed by the processor, cause the processor to output from said audio transducer (i.e., as discussed in col. 2, lines 55+, and col. 3, lines 50+ the microprocessor 32 executes the instructions to processing the sound data received form the sensor 28 as shown in Fig. 1 of Jacobsen '104), a sequence of musical notes (noted the use of musical noted used in the razor system as discussed in col. 1, lines 60+ and col. 4, lines 35+ of Jacobsen '104).

Regarding claim 24, the combination of Jacobsen '104 and Muraguchi '538 discloses wherein said integrated circuit stores computer program instructions and data, which when said instructions are executed by the processor (i.e., as discussed in col. 2, lines 55+, and col. 3, lines 50+ the microprocessor 32 executes the instructions to processing the sound/message data received form the sensor 28 as shown in Fig. 1 of Jacobsen '104), cause the processor to output synthesized speech (noted the use of synthesized speech playback note used in the razor system as discussed in col. 1, lines 60+ and col. 4, lines 35+ of Jacobsen '104).

Regarding claim 25, Jacobsen '104 discloses a shaving razor with audio (i.e., as shown in Fig. 1 of Jacobsen '104, the conventional electric razor produces an audio signal from an audible indicator 44), comprising:

a razor having a handle (i.e., as discussed in col. 1, lines 25+, the razor device as shown in Fig. 1 is similar to the conventional electronic razor with a handle); a housing

within said handle (i.e., noted that all the electronics as shown in Fig. 1 are placed within the handle housing of the razor; see col. 6, lines 1-3); a audio transducer within said handle (i.e., noted that all the electronics, such as speaker 42 and Voice playback/synthesis, as shown in Fig. 1 are placed within the handle housing of the razor; see col. 6, lines 1-3); at least one integrated circuit contained within the plastic housing (i.e., as discussed in col. 1, lines 20+ that the electronic circuits as shown Fig. 1 has to be integrated on the circuit to place within the handle of the conventional razor, and it's known that the housing of the conventional razor are normally make out of plastic), said integrated circuit including a processor that is coupled to said audio transducer (i.e., as shown in Processor 32 coupled to the audible 44 as shown in Fig. 1 has to integrated as circuit in order to mount into the handle of the razors as discussed in col. 6, line 1+), said integrated circuit storing computer program instructions and data, which when said instructions are executed by the processor (i.e., as discussed in col. 2, lines 60, the processor 32 can be microprocessor, and the microprocessor 32 is capable of executing the instructions to analyze the incoming sounds data; see col. 2, lines 55+, col. 3, lines 50+ and col. 4, lines 60+), cause the processor to convert analog voltages from said audio transducer into data (i.e., noted the use of processor 32 and the intelligence logic 36 to convert analog voltages from the audio signal pickups by the transducer 28 into data; see col. 2, lines 55+ and col. 3, lines 35+) and store said data into memory (i.e., noted that the memory 40 as shown in Fig. 1 is used to stored the sampled data provided by the processor 32; see col. 2, lines 5+, col. 3, lines 50+ and col. 5, lines 10+); and a battery coupled to said at least one integrated circuit (i.e., noted that a battery is considered as an inherent feature of the electric razor to process the sound data as shown in Fig. 1).

Furthermore, it is noted that Jacobsen '104 does not explicitly state that the razor handle for housing the electronic circuit as suggested in col. 1, lines 25+ and col. 6, lines 1-6 is waterproofed so that the audio transducer (44) can be mounted within the waterproofing housing of the razor.

However, using a waterproofed razor housing is well known in the art as evidenced by Muraguchi '538. In particular, Muraguchi '538 teaches that it is notoriously well known and desirable to use a waterproof housing (i.e., see Fig. 2; see paragraphs 0060+ and 0067+) for enclosing the electronic circuits (i.e., an audio transducer 44 of Jacobsen '104) which contains electronic components, such as the one shown in Fig. 1 of Jacobsen '104 (i.e., noted the electronic components, such as the audio transducer as shown in Fig. 1 of Jacobsen '104, mounted on the inner casing 2 as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 of Muraguchi '538 for mounting electronic circuits elements 32, 34, 36 and 44 as shown in Fig. 1 of Jacobsen '104).

In view of the above, having the system of Jacobsen '104 and then given the well-established teaching of Muraguchi '538, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Jacobsen '104 as taught by Muraguchi '538, since Muraguchi '538 suggested in paragraphs 0009+ and 0013 that such modification would allow provide washable electric shaver with a simple waterproof structure with an easy assembly.

Regarding claim 26, the combination of Jacobsen '104 and Muraguchi '538 discloses wherein said integrated circuit stores computer program instructions and data, which when said instructions are executed by the processor (i.e., as discussed in col. 2, lines 55+, and col. 3, lines 50+ the microprocessor 32 executes the instructions to

processing the sound/message data as shown in Fig. 1 of Jacobsen '104), cause the processor to read said data from memory, and re-construct an analog signal from said data and output the analog signal to said audio transducer (i.e., as discussed in col. 3, lines 50+ that the message data stored in the memory 40 can be playback/output from the speaker 42 as an analog signals).

Conclusion

17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Following references are related to the present claimed invention:

US 5,146,680 JP 06-210080

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Aung S. Moe whose telephone number is 571-272-7314. The examiner can normally be reached on Flex.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward F. Urban can be reached on 571-272-7899. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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